MP Board – Class 8 Social Science Most Expected Questions (5 Marks Answer Set)

HISTORY

1. Why did the sepoys refuse to use the new cartridges in 1857?

The British introduced the Enfield rifle for Indian soldiers in 1857.

The cartridge had to be bitten before use.

It was believed that the cartridges were greased with cow and pig fat.

This hurt the religious feelings of both Hindu and Muslim soldiers.

Therefore, the sepoys refused to use the new cartridges.

2. What was Wood's Despatch of 1854?

Wood's Despatch was an important education policy of the British government.

It was sent in 1854 to the Governor-General of India.

It aimed to spread modern education.

It supported English and modern subjects.

Thus, it laid the foundation of modern education in India.

3. Role of Mahatma Gandhi in Quit India Movement.

The movement was started in 1942.

Gandhi demanded that the British leave India.

He gave the slogan "Do or Die".

He inspired people for peaceful protest.

Thus, he played a leading role.

4. Birsa Munda movement and its impact.

Birsa Munda was a tribal leader.

He fought against exploitation and British rule.

He wanted to protect tribal land and culture.

Many tribals supported him.

Therefore, the British were worried.

5. Demands of Moderate leaders.

They wanted more Indians in administration.

They demanded self■government.

They demanded civil rights.

They wanted reduction of taxes.

Thus, they believed in peaceful reforms.

6. James Mill and periodisation.

James Mill was a British historian.

He wrote A History of British India.

He divided history into Hindu, Muslim and British periods.

This was based on religion.

Thus, his division was religious in nature.

7. Causes of the Revolt of 1857.

There were political causes.

There were economic causes.

There were military causes.

The cartridge issue added anger.

Thus, many causes led to the revolt.

GEOGRAPHY

8. Land as a limited resource.

Land is very important.

Its area cannot be increased.

Population increases its demand.

Overuse causes land degradation.

Therefore, land is limited.

9. Population change.

It means increase or decrease in population.

Birth rate increases population.

Death rate decreases population.

Migration changes population.

Thus, these are main factors.

10. Agro■based and mineral■based industries.

Agro■based use farm products.

Examples are sugar and textile.

Mineral■based use minerals.

Examples are iron and cement.

Thus, they differ in raw material.

11. Private and joint sector industries.

Private industries are owned by individuals.

They work for profit.

Joint sector is owned by government and private people.

They serve public interest also.

Thus, they differ in ownership.

12. Mixed farming.

Crops and animals are raised together.

It gives more income.

It reduces risk of loss.

It improves farm use.

Thus, mixed farming is useful.

13. Population pyramid.

It is a population diagram.

It shows age and sex structure.

It shows children, adults and old people.

It helps in planning.

Thus, it is very useful.

14. Land use.

It means the way land is used.

Land is used for farming.

Land is used for houses and industries.

Land is used for forests and grazing.

Thus, land has many uses.

15. Resource conservation.

It means careful use of resources.

Resources are limited.

It protects environment.

It helps future generations.

Thus, conservation is necessary.

CIVICS

16. Need of a Constitution.

It is the basic law of the country.

It explains powers of government.

It protects rights.

It ensures equality.

Thus, it is necessary.

17. Fundamental Rights.

They are basic rights.

They protect freedom.

They include equality and freedom.

They protect people from injustice.

Thus, they are important.

18. Secularism.

The state has no religion.

All religions are equal.

People are free to follow religion.

It protects minorities.

Thus, it keeps unity.

19. Functions of Parliament.

It makes laws.

It controls the government.

It passes budget.

It discusses issues.

Thus, it plays an important role.

20. Law making process.

A bill is introduced.

It is discussed in both Houses.

Members debate and suggest changes.

President gives approval.

Thus, a law is made.

21. Article 17.

It abolishes untouchability.

It makes it a crime.

It protects dignity.

It promotes equality.

Thus, it ensures justice.

22. Independent judiciary.

Courts are free from control.

It gives fair justice.

It protects rights.

It checks misuse of power.

Thus, it strengthens democracy.

23. Public Prosecutor.

He represents government.

He presents case in court.

He supports investigation.

He helps in justice.

Thus, his role is important.

24. Universal Adult Franchise.

All citizens above 18 can vote.

No discrimination is allowed.

All votes are equal.

People choose their leaders.

Thus, democracy is strengthened.

25. Public Interest Litigation.

It is a case for public welfare.

Any citizen can file it.

It helps poor people.

It protects public rights.

Thus, it supports justice.

26. Role of police.

They register FIR.

They investigate cases.

They collect evidence.

They produce accused in court.

Thus, police help justice.

27. Criminal law and civil law.

Criminal law deals with crimes.

Government files the case.

Punishment is given.

Civil law deals with disputes.

Thus, both are different.

28. Marginalisation.

It means keeping groups away.

They get fewer facilities.

They face social problems.

They have less voice.

Thus, they need support.

29. Ghettoisation.

It means one community living separately.

It happens due to fear.

It reduces social mixing.

It creates division.

Thus, it weakens unity.